REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (January–December 1989)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 31 (A/45/31)

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1990

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I. OVERVIEW

1. Most of the programmatic and institutional developments at the United Nations University (UNU) during 1989 were part of the preparations for start-up of the second medium-term perspective for 1990-1995. The year 1989, like 1988, was considered the bridging period between the first medium-term perspective and the second. It was also a time during which new programme directions and activities were explored within the framework of new institutional developments, including those connected with changes at the programming and co-ordinating Centre in Tokyo and progress in setting up new university research and training centres, which are intended to focus on specific problem areas within the University's overall programme. Further steps were also taken to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the University's operations, particularly through the restructuring of its co-ordinating and programming Centre in Tokyo and development of its rapidly evolving world-wide network of research and training centres, as described below:

(a) The formalities required for the entry into force of the signed Memorandum of Agreement and the Host Country Agreement between the United Nations University and the Government of the Netherlands concerning the establishment and operation of the Institute for New Technologies (INTECH) at Maastricht, the Netherlands, were completed in October. To ensure that INTECH would be able to begin operation at the earliest possible date, a search committee for a Director has been set up and steps have been taken towards the appointment of the members of the Board of INTECH.

(b) The report on the feasibility study on the proposed Institute for Software Technology (IST) at Macau was endorsed by the Council and formal negotiations commenced in late September with the competent authorities for Macau on a host country agreement and a memorandum of agreement as well as on the premises and other facilities for the Institute.

(c) The proposal for the Japan research and training centre as an institute of advanced studies was discussed at an international consultative committee meeting and adopted by the Council in December.

(d) An international feasibility study got under way on a proposed institute on culture and development at Fukuoka, Japan. The preliminary report of the feasibility study group will be considered at an international consultative meeting at Fukuoka, which will be convened in early March 1990 with financial support from the City of Fukuoka. The feasibility study will be completed in the spring of 1990.

(e) The Minister-President of the State Government of Baden-Württemberg of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Lothar Späth, visited the University in September at the invitation of the Rector to give a lecture on new organizational and management structures for dealing with global environmental problems. Dr. Späth took the opportunity to report that the State of Baden-Württemberg would support a University feasibility study, in co-operation with the University of Ulm, on the possibility of establishing a research and training centre on environment and human health at Ulm.

(f) Progress was also made on the proposed University research and training activity on governance at Barcelona, either in the form of a centre or a programme. In addition to the Generalitat de Catalunya and the City of Barcelona,

the Government of Spain has invited the University to pursue the necessary exploration and to carry out a feasibility study on the possible establishment of the proposed centre or programme. The above-mentioned authorities will contribute the necessary funds for the study.

2. Also, a pre-feasibility study, consisting of a survey on the establishment of an international network of centres of excellence on new and renewable resources of energy, is being undertaken in collaboration with the Office of the Director-General for International Economic Co-operation of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Nuclear and Alternative Energy Commission of Italy, with a grant from the Government of Italy.

3. In addition, several events during 1989 were further demonstrations of the unique and fundamental role of the United Nations University as an international community of scholars and an academic arm of the United Nations system, particularly as they touched on some of the major concerns facing the world today. One example is the University's activities in the area of the human dimensions of global change, which look at environmental issues from a different perspective. Several workshops were held during the year in various countries as part of the process of further defining activities to be undertaken. "Critical Zones in Global Environmental Change" was held in Moscow in June. "A Little Breathing Space: Carbon Dioxide Emission Reduction Strategies" was convened in April in Budapest. In October, "Understanding Global Environmental Change" took place in Worcester, Massachusetts; "International Law and Global Change" was held in The Hague; and "Industrial Metabolism: Restructuring for Sustainable Development" was held in Maastricht. "Global Modelling" took place in Moscow in December.

4. Another example can be seen in the University's work on the global economy, focused on the efforts of Governments and the United Nations system to tackle the question of the colossal debt that continues to stifle the development strategies of third world countries. Two international study group reports of policy relevance were produced by the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER): "Reviving the World Economic Summits: the Role of Representative Groups in the Governance of the World Economy" and "Debt Reduction". Both reports have attracted world-wide attention, including the international press.

5. A planning meeting on the very timely area of peace and governance was held at Barcelona, Spain, in April, to work out programme orientation and an outline for activities of the University. Building on the University's previous work in the area of peace, it focused on (a) international peace, security and conflict resolution, (b) the United Nations system - multilateralism reappraised, and (c) governance, with special attention to domestic level conflict and management. The possible establishment of an institute on governance was also discussed.

6. A workshop entitled "Improving Urban Management Policies" was held in Honolulu in January to review the current state of the art on management policies and identify appropriate policy-relevant research.

7. The inaugural meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee for the biotechnology activities for Latin America and the Caribbean, which focused on identifying the major areas for research, was held in January at Caracas. This was followed by three different expert meetings, which were held in Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela.

8. In the area of microprocessor technology, three regional workshops were held, in Africa in January, in Latin America in February and in Asia in March, to review the research and training activities. The results were taken up by a new Microprocessor Monitoring Group, which met in Tokyo in April, to consider how future activities could be placed in the context of work to be carried out by INTECH and the possible new research and training centre on software technology.

9. Further recognition of the University's important role in the United Nations system was demonstrated by preliminary consultations carried out with the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development on the possible establishment of a register of research in the United Nations system for better co-ordination and dissemination of research undertaken in the system.

10. The University Centre is also receiving requests to provide a venue as an international academic institution for important international meetings of a scholarly nature. In April, the Independent Group on Financial Flows to Developing Countries, under the chairmanship of Mr. Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, met in Tokyo at the present provisional University headquarters. In May, a meeting on problems of the ozone layer, co-sponsored with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, was also held there.

11. A significant development in this connection was the initiation of action by the Government of Japan to begin construction of the University's headquarters building, which is scheduled to be completed in 1991.

12. Some of the University's publications that appeared during the year also demonstrated its awareness of important current problems. Among the titles that appeared in 1989 were "The New Detente - Rethinking East-West Relations", "The Warsaw Pact - Soviet Security and Bloc Politics", "In Fairness to Future Generations - International Law, Common Patrimony, and Intergenerational Equity", and "The Himalayan Dilemma - Reconciling Development and Conservation." A total of 25 new books, in various languages but predominantly English, were published in 1989 by the University Centre or with co-publishers around the world, bringing the number published to date to well over 250. Twenty issues of the University's four journals were published: Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology (ASSET), (eight issues); Journal of Food Composition and Analysis (quarterly); Food and Nutrition Bulletin (quarterly); Mountain Research and Development (quarterly). A number of working papers and country studies were issued by WIDER, and various books, booklets and research papers were also produced and issued independently by the University's research networks. A step towards further improving the image and visibility of the University was made with the renaming of the University's publishing unit, formerly Academic Publication Services, the United Nations University Press.

13. The University's new approach to training and fellowships, whereby more and more fellowships are being implemented under financial grants and partial support from Governments and foundations and cost-sharing arrangements with local institutions, continued to expand with new agreements. This has resulted in an expansion of the number of countries involved in the fellowship programme. During the year, 40 more fellows completed their terms, bringing to 988 the number of fellows who have completed training since 1976 under the regular fellowships programme. In addition, the University has organized other training activities involving some 700 short-term trainees.

14. Overall, the work of the University during the year demonstrates the continuing progress made in strengthening substantive co-operation with the United Nations system, particularly in the areas of food and nutrition, environmental concerns, science and technology and development economics.

15. During 1989, 18 Governments pledged and/or contributed $20.54 million. As at 31 December 1989, a total of $210.51 million had been pledged to the Endowment and Operating Funds of the University by 47 Governments. Of the amount pledged, $189.28 million has been received.

16. The restructuring of the University's co-ordinating and programming Centre in Tokyo is part of its overall institutional development and decentralization of activities, as outlined in its second medium-term perspective for 1990-1995. This will help increase the University's capacity to set up academic linkages with other research and training institutions around the world and collaboration with individual scholars and scientists. This new phase of development has brought about the necessity to adjust the role, structure and staffing of the Centre to enable the University to cope with more complex and more demanding tasks of planning, co-ordination and management. A more appropriate proportion of programmatic expenditures and administrative costs was also achieved to match the staffing requirements for the Centre's new role and organization.

17. The Centre's new organizational set-up consists of five units to assist the Rector in his overall responsibility for the direction, management and programmes of the University. These are the Office of the Rector, two Academic Divisions, the Planning and Development Division, and the Administrative Services Division.

18. The 1989 report of the Council describes Council inputs to the University's development during the year, progress in the University's institutional development, programme activities carried out in 1989, including fellowship and training and dissemination, and the status of its finance and fund-raising.

II. COUNCIL DEVELOPMENTS

19. The main concerns of the governing Council in 1989 were the plans for new research and training centres as part of the University's overall institutional development, the new programme under the second medium-term perspective to begin in 1990, particularly activities related to some important global concerns, such as the environment and the global economy, and a broader concept of dissemination, collaboration with the United Nations system, the restructuring of the University Centre, and the University's financial situation.

20. The Council met twice in 1989: its thirty-third session was held at Budapest from 3 to 8 July 1989 and its thirty-fourth session was held at the United Nations University headquarters in Tokyo from 4 to 8 December 1989 (see annex I for the list of members of the Council).

21. Among the major items of business at the thirty-third session, which focused on the University's ongoing and future programmes and the need to make the programme approach much broader, holistic and interdisciplinary to achieve a really interrelated overall programme, the Council endorsed the report on the feasibility study on the proposed establishment of a research and training centre on computer software technology at Macau, and authorized the Rector to proceed with negotiations for a host country agreement and a memorandum of agreement.

22. In taking note of the report from the Committee on Finance and Budget at this session, the Council reiterated the imperative need for an early establishment of an independently managed investment portfolio in order to arrest the further erosion of the Endowment Fund of the University and maximize its interest income. The Council also expressed its thanks to the Secretary-General for his understanding and his willingness to delegate responsibility for the management of the funds to the Rector as soon as possible, and requested the Rector to undertake the necessary steps to that end.

23. During this session, the Symposium on Global Challenges and International Responses in the 1990s was held, sponsored jointly by the University and the Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Symposium was open to the public and the speakers included Dr. Amir Habib Jamal, Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations at Geneva, and Council members Dr. Keith B. Griffin, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Economics of the University of California at Riverside, and Vladlen Martynov, then Deputy Director and now Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

24. Throughout the thirty-third session, the members of the Council and staff of the University enjoyed the efficient co-operation and gracious hospitality of the Government of Hungary.

25. The work of the thirty-fourth session concentrated mainly on the proposed programme and budget of the University for the biennium 1990-1991, the reports on the development of the University's research and training centres and programmes, and the report of the Council of the University for 1989.

26. At the session, the Council approved the programme and budget for the biennium 1990-1991 on the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Budget and of the

Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development, after having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), as follows:

INCOME

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	UNU CENTRE	WIDER	INRA	INTECH	BIOLAC	Total
Endowment Fund income	23 290	5 115	180	1 776	360	30 721
Operating contributions	3 170	-	-	910	-	4 080
Specific programme contributions	4 190	1 055	1 175	-	-	6 420
Unencumbered fund balance	1 000	4 327	80	-	1 090	6 497
Total	31 650	10 497	1 435	2 686	1 450	47 718

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

	UNU CENTRE	WIDER	INRA	INTECH	BIOLAC	Total
University research, training, dissemination and institutional development	8 898	4 850	990	682	1 450	16 870
University direction and management						
- Staff costs	17 532	3 966	-	1 400	-	22 898
- General expenses	5 220	1 681	445	604	-	7 950
Subtotal	22 752	5 647	445	2 004	-	30 848
Total	31 650	10 497	1 435	2 686	1 450	47 718
Reinvestment in Endowment Fund (1990)						307
Grand total						48 025

27. During the year, the Council also welcomed 12 new members who had been appointed in May. Their first session was the thirty-third, held in July 1989.

28. The Council appointed the additional Committee members from among the new members of the Council, as follows:

Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development

Professor Raimo Vayrynen

Committee on Finance and Budget

Dr. Vladlen Martynov

Committee on Statutes, Rules and Guidelines

Professor Yao Erxin
Dr. Sippanondha Ketudat

Committee on the Report of the Council

Dr. Lucille Mair

29. At its thirty-fourth session, the Council elected the following new Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Council for 1990:

Chairman: Professor Mihaly Simai

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Mary Berry
Dr. Keith B. Griffin
Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo
Dr. Lucille Mair
Professor Yao Erxin

30. At the same session, the Council also elected the Chairmen and appointed members of the committees of the Council for 1990:

Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development

Dr. Mary Berry (Chairman)
Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo
Professor Lydia Makhubu
Dr. Candido Mendes de Almeida
Professor Raimo Vayrynen

Committee on Finance and Budget

Dr. Keith B. Griffin (Chairman)
Ambassador Kuniyoshi Date
Dr. Vladlen Martynov
Professor Rehman Sobhan
Professor Josephine Guidy-Wandja

Committee on Statutes, Rules and Guidelines

Professor Yao Erxin (Chairman)
Dr. Abdel Salam Majali
Professor M. G. K. Menon
Professor Fatima Mernissi

Committee on the Report of the Council

Dr. Lucille Mair (Chairman)
Father Alfonso Borrero

III. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. World Institute for Development Economics Research

31. WIDER, which was established in 1983 at Helsinki, is largely responsible for the University's activities in the area of the global economy and development. Since beginning work in 1985, it has gained a reputation for the relevance of its work, which focuses primarily on global economic and social development processes, particularly the exploration of areas where development economics is concerned with such aspects as increasing social welfare, environmental resources issues, third world debt and governance of the world economy. To date it has issued 97 reports and studies, the most recent of which are the study group report on debt reduction and the study group report on world economic summits, both of which have received favourable comment in the international press. The 1989 annual report of the University/WIDER Policy Group on the World Economy, entitled "World imbalances", was issued in December 1989.

32. Several important books from research work undertaken are in final form with the publishers and are to be issued early next year. These include volumes entitled The Golden Age of Capitalism, Limits to Economic Liberalization, Dominating Knowledge, Hunger and Public Action, Wage Labour and Unfreedom in Agriculture - an Indian Case Study. Several others are in the final process of being edited and prepared for publication. These include a volume on Trade Policy, Industrialization and Development - New Perspectives, an overview study on Technological Transformation in the Third World and a major work on Commodities, as well as a volume on the Political Economy of Hunger.

33. In its fund-raising efforts with Governments and foundations, WIDER can report the following results for the year. The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) has agreed to provide SKr 3.5 million ($553,163) for a number of specific projects; the Government of Norway has provided NKr 400,000 ($58,532); the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation has pledged a three-year grant of $489,800; and the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation has proposed funding of $1 million over a three-year period and pledged an initial $350,000 for 1989. In addition, the James S. McDonnell Foundation continues to support WIDER against its pledge of $316,661 made in 1988.

2. Institute for Natural Resources in Africa

34. INRA is designed to strengthen national institutions in Africa to help mobilize scientists and technologists throughout the continent and attract others back to Africa, and to provide those institutions with the organizational framework and management capacity for the generation and application of scientific knowledge and innovative technological approaches for productive work, the formulation of planning and policy options, and for increasing the understanding of the socio-economic and other aspects of natural resources in the context of self-reliant development.

35. INRA's main centre will be located at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, with a mineral resources unit at Lusaka. The Government of Zambia has made the first payment of $600,000 on its pledge of $2 million to the University's Endowment Fund for INRA, and the Government of Nigeria has made the first payment of $50,000 on

its initial pledge of $150,000 for the operations of INRA. These payments, together with the previous contributions of $250,000 from the Government of Ghana, and $100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Schlafly of St. Louis, United States of America, have so far amounted to $1 million received for INRA. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has indicated its intention to make payments on its pledge of $5 million to the University's Endowment Fund for INRA and has reaffirmed the availability of the necessary premises and facilities for INRA.

36. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has reconfirmed its commitment to INRA and has earmarked $1 million for the initial phase of INRA's operations. The World Bank has co-operated in the attempt to mobilize funds from bilateral agencies in support of a few senior staff positions at INRA. The University has also continued its consultations with other donors, including the Government of France concerning the payment of its plegde towards INRA.

37. While it is not yet possible to launch INRA effectively, the University will allocate general core funds within its 1990-1991 programme and budget in support of activities in the area of natural resources in Africa in relation to the proposed programme of INRA, and the Rector has made an offer of appointment as Director of such a programme to the distinguished African scientist who has been identified for the Directorship of INRA. This will ensure the implementation of programme activities in the area of natural resources in Africa and also form the basis for continuing mobilization of the necessary resources for the commencement of INRA's operation.

3. Institute for New Technologies

38. INTECH, which will be located at Maastricht, the Netherlands, was formally established by the Council in July 1988. The primary purpose of INTECH is to undertake research, advanced training, dissemination and advisory services on selected new technologies, particularly in relation to developing countries. Specifically, the Institute will carry out integrative work on the technical aspects of new technologies and their economic and social implications; contribute to the blending of new and traditional technologies in order to promote the process of development; assess the impact of new technologies on production, trade, employment and welfare; improve understanding of the factors influencing the diffusion and application of new technologies; and examine desirable directions of development of new technologies.

39. On 1 October 1989, the Parliament of the Netherlands ratified the signed Memorandum of Agreement and the Host Country Agreement between the United Nations University and the Government of the Netherlands concerning the establishment and operation of INTECH. The Government will contribute f.30 million ($14.8 million) to the University's Endowment Fund for INTECH, and provide an annual index-linked contribution of f.1 million ($0.47 million). Additionally, INTECH will also be eligible to apply for research and training funds from the Ministry of Education and Science in the Netherlands. Premises will be made available free of charge at Maastricht, the Netherlands.

40. The Board of INTECH will be appointed in the near future, and the first Director is expected to be in place by mid-1990, after which the initial programme will be worked out to enable INTECH to commence operations.

4. Institute for Software Technology

41. The feasibility study on this propoosed Institute was endorsed by the Council at its thirty-third session in July 1989. The central purpose of the Institute is to undertake research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge on the development and adaptation of advanced computer software to meet the needs and strengthen the capabilities of developing countries in software technology. The Institute will carry out its own research and development in software technology in selected areas, working in co-operation with visiting researchers and fellows from developing countries; provide training for professionals from developing countries in software methodologies and tools, as well as the management of software projects; and monitor, evaluate and disseminate information related to software technology.

42. The feasibility study was financed by a contribution of $150,000 by the authorities of Macau, which subsequently informed the University that it is ready to host the Institute, provide premises and facilities free of charge, make a contribution of $20 million and, additionally, raise $10 million for the University's Endowment Fund for the Institute. The Government of the People's Republic of China has endorsed the Institute, which also has the support of the Government of Portugal. The University is in the process of negotiating with the authorities of Macau a host country agreement and a memorandum of agreement concerning the terms and conditions for the establishment and operation of the Institute.

5. Proposed research and training centre in Japan

43. The University convened an international consultative meeting in September 1989 to consider the nature, scope, and programme orientation of a research and training centre in Japan as an institute of advanced studies. The University has also continued its consultations with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government concerning a building complex that will be constructed to house the proposed Institute. Once it is established, it will start its initial activities with the expected subsidy from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. In December, the Council adopted a report setting out the nature, programme orientation, modus operandi, organization and personnel of the proposed Institute, and authorized the Rector to proceed to negotiate, as expeditiously as possible, the relevant agreements with the Government of Japan and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government concerning the terms and conditions for the establishment and operation of the proposed Institute in accordance with the principles and policies laid down by the Council for the University's research and training centres.

6. Proposed research and training centre on culture and development

44. In 1989 the University started a feasibility study by a group of experts of a proposal by the City of Fukuoka to set up a United Nations University Institute devoted to the study of culture and development in the Asia and Pacific region. Support groups in Fukuoka have contributed ¥5 million ($36,000) for the feasibility study. The study is expected to be completed by mid-1990 for further review by the University. The institutional relationship of the proposed institute with the research and training centre in Tokyo and the University Centre will be examined within the context of the overall institutional development of the University.

7. Proposed research and training centre on environment and human health

45. The State of Baden-Württemberg and University of Ulm, Federal Republic of Germany, have expressed interest in the possible establishment of a research and training centre on environment and human health at Ulm. The State of Baden-Württemberg will contribute DM 550,000 (approx. $297,297) for a feasibility study, including an international consultative meeting, concerning this proposal. An international feasibility study group was set up and met in November 1989. The feasibility study is scheduled to be completed in April 1990.

8. Proposed research and training centre or programme on governance

46. The Generalitat de Catalunya and the City of Barcelona, Spain, in 1988 officially expressed their interest in establishing a research and training centre in the area of governance. Recently, the Government of Spain has officially expressed a similar interest. A planning meeting on peace and governance held at Barcelona devoted a special session to discussing the proposal with officials of the Generalitat and the City on 7 April 1989. A follow-up meeting was held at Barcelona on 10 July 1989 to discuss the various institutional issues related to the proposal. The University will set up a group of experts to conduct a feasibility study on the proposed institute. The Government of Spain, the Generalitat de Catalunya and the City of Barcelona will jointly provide the equivalent of $60,000 for the feasibility study.

9. Proposed research and training centre on outer space and society

47. The feasibility study report on the proposed centre, which was endorsed by the Council in December 1988, sets out the characteristics of the advent of the space age and refers to the major issues arising from outer space activities and the implications of such activities. The report also includes a survey of international institutions and organizations involved in outer space activities.

48. The report recommends that the proposed institute should be a centre for advanced studies, provide a forum for the highest level of academic, scientific and professional interaction, and undertake related research and training activities. These two major functions should be mutually reinforcing to enable the proposed institute to fulfil a specific role in relation to other institutions and organizations in the area of outer space.

49. The international feasibility study group had identified a number of existing institutions, particularly in developing countries, with which close working relations could be established, and the heads of some of these institutions had indicated their interest in co-operating with the proposed institute.

50. The feasibility study was financed by the Government of Austria, which had initially shown interest in hosting the proposed institute. The Government has informed the University that it is regrettably unable to make available the necessary financial and other resources required for the establishment and operation of the proposed institute. The Government has expressed its support for the University's efforts towards the possible establishment of the proposed

institute elsewhere and would be glad to co-operate with it once it was established. The University will continue to seek the necessary support from various countries and other sources for the establishment and operation of the proposed institute.

10. Proposed research and training centre or programme on the human dimensions of global change

51. The Provincial Government of Ontario, Canada, has expressed interest in the establishment of a research and training centre or programme on the human dimensions of global change. A feasibility study is under consideration for possible funding by the Government of Ontario.

11. Biotechnology Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean

52. The inaugural meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee of this programme was held in January at Caracas. The meeting recognized three areas on which the programme should concentrate its efforts:

(a) Vaccines for human and animal diseases and diagnostics;

(b) Plant genetic engineering with special reference to resistance against diseases and pests, and improvement of nutritional quality;

(c) Microbial fermentations of industrial interest.

53. The meeting also recommended incorporating the activities of the United Nations University, Brucellosis Research Network into the work and budget of BIOLAC.

54. Expert meetings on the above subjects were held in Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil. Among the recommendations, the Mexico meeting suggested that the limited resources of BIOLAC should be used exclusively for training, a suggestion with which the other two meetings concurred; the Venezuela meeting proposed a course in the diagnosis and immunotherapy of human diseases; the Brazil meeting identified specific training topics and recommended publication of material in Portuguese and Spanish in selected areas of biotechnology.

55. The Government of Venezuela has so far paid $7 million of a $10 million pledge for the University's Endowment Fund (payment of the outstanding $3 million has been suspended due to changed economic conditions in Venezuela). The income derived from the investment of $2 million of this contribution is earmarked for the biotechnology programme. Though the income thus generated is not yet sufficient to mount activities commensurate with the mandate of the programme, a proposal is being presented to the Inter-American Development Bank in order to obtain additional resources. The University is also actively seeking funds from other sources.

12. Network of centres of excellence on new and renewable sources of energy

56. A pre-feasibility study, consisting of a survey for the establishment of a network of centres of excellence on new and renewable sources of energy, is being undertaken by the University in collaboration with the Office of the Director-General for International Economic Co-operation of the Secretariat and the Italian Nuclear and Alternative Energy Commission (ENEA). A grant of $162,000 has been made by the Government of Italy for this purpose.

57. The first meeting of the consultative group of 12 members took place in April at Rome, with the object of providing guidelines and critically examining the results of initial work. The survey will be discussed by the United Nations Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its forthcoming meeting in March 1990.

13. Associated and other co-operating institutions and organizations

58. In addition to research and training centres and programmes of its own in operation or in the process of being established, the University also continues to implement its work through networks of participating scholars and scientists at its associated institutions and other co-operating institutions and organizations throughout the world. Such networks and institutional relationships enable the United Nations University to carry out its global mandate to draw on the academic and scientific capacities within the various cultures and geographical regions, and to have an effective impact in different parts of the world.

IV. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES IN 1989

59. The University's programme activities were carried out within eight programme areas:

(a) Peace, culture and governance;

(b) The global economy and development;

(c) Global life support systems;

(d) Alternative rural-urban configurations;

(e) Science, technology and society;

(f) Food, nutrition and biotechnology;

(g) Human and social development;

(h) Global learning and informatics.

Programme area 1: Peace, culture and governance

60. The major concentration of this programme area, which explores the root causes of violence and insecurity at local, national and international levels, with a special emphasis on the dynamic interaction of the multiple factors that contribute to conflict, was in four projects.

(a) The third world and world development

61. The synthesis being prepared under this project by scholars in Africa, the Arab world, Asia and Latin America, on the basis of insights gained in previous work on regional perspectives on the development process, made significant progress during the year. In this connection, the following workshops were held: "The Crisis of Transnationalization and the State in the Third World", Barcelona, Spain (April); "Conflicts in the Mediterranean Region", Cairo (November); and "Social Movements and New Conflict in the Third World", Nairobi (November). An additional feature of the project was a one-week post-graduate course held at Santander, Spain, in collaboration with the Universidad Internacional Menendez y Pelayo. The Government of Italy has provided $300,000 for the related activities in Africa and the Mediterranean through the Third World Forum.

(b) Peace and governance

62. This project is studying how the pre-conditions for peaceful co-existence might relate to different systems of governance at various social levels, based on the findings of earlier United Nations University work. The planning has begun for activities to be implemented in 1990-1991. Following a planning meeting on peace and governance at Barcelona (April 1989), consultations were continued with various institutions, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

(UNRISD) and the International Peace Research Institute (PRIO), Oslo concerning the development of activities. Two proposals, "Internal conflicts and governance" and "Multilateralism and the United Nations system", are presently being reviewed. A workshop planned for early 1990 will meet to make final recommendations on activities for 1990-1991. Various consultations for the possible creation of a United Nations University research and training centre on governance were held at Barcelona during the year.

(c) Ethnic minorities and human and social development

63. In trying to gain a better understanding of the relationship between ethnic minority groups and national development processes, this project continues to develop material for dissemination. In follow-up is a book published and the computerized inventory produced in 1988. A manuscript entitled "The Ethnic Question: Conflicts, Development and Human Rights", has been reviewed positively and will be processed for publication. The Project Co-ordinator has prepared a proposal to UNRISD to follow up the previous research focusing on ethnic conflict and development. A consultative meeting was held in August 1989 to review means of co-operation between the University, UNRISD and PRIO.

(d) Enhancement of household capacity in post-migration phase and intra-regional Asian migration and cultural conflicts

64. Under United Nations University responsibility as associated executing agency for this major project of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) which built on an earlier University study, reports from all seven countries involved (Bangladesh, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand) have been pubished by ILO, as part of its monograph series on the Asian Regional Programme on International Migration. The United Nations University has received $160,000 from UNDP and ILO for the first phase of the project. The second phase of the work under this project, which has been approved by UNDP for funding, will continue to be carried out with the University as associated executing agency. The United Nations University is expected to provide technical supervision of the implementation of the study in two countries, in connection with the problems faced by female migrant workers in the context of cultural adjustment.

(e) Other projects

65. The project on unity and diversity in the third world is near completion, and the second and final meeting to consider the research results will be held early next year.

66. Consultative meetings were held with governmental authorities and academics to initiate the planning of an intensive international post-graduate course on negotiation and conflict resolution to be held in Latin America some time during 1990. A working group has been set up to draft a proposal.

Programme area 2: The global economy and development

67. The activities of WIDER under this programme area are divided into four themes: (a) Hunger and poverty - the poorest billion; (b) Money, finance and trade - reform for world development; (c) Economics of environment and development; and (d) Overdevelopment and underdevelopment.

(a) Theme I: Hunger and poverty - the poorest billion

Poverty, social change and public policy in rural West Bengal

68. Field work in four villages is nearing completion, marking the end of the first stage of this study. A preliminary report indicating the socio-economic structures and functions of the selected villages is now being prepared. Data collected indicates the extent of malnutrition in the villages, rates of illiteracy and education, living conditions and health care.

Other projects

69. Several projects are in different stages of development, most of which are on schedule and have made satisfactory progress throughout the year. Two papers, "Poverty, Undernutrition and Living Standards" and "The Quality of Life and Living Standards", are in the process of being edited. Work is under way on the investigation of women's issues related to the nature of the lives women and men can live in different societies around the world, and how it might be possible to learn from each other's experience and understanding without being culturally imperialistic. Another project is exploring the possibility of devising comprehensive systems of social security in developing countries.

70. A conference of policy makers and others active in anti-hunger work from around the world, mainly Africa and Asia, is planned to be held in July 1990. SIDA will provide SKr 500,000 ($80,906) for this conference.

Alternative development strategies and their implications for food entitlement and living standards

71. This project has made further progress with the preparation of a paper on "Limits to the Alleviation of Poverty through Non-Farm Credit".

(b) Theme II: Money, finance and trade - reform for world development

Macro-economic policies

72. This is an overview project on macro-economic policies, which is trying to deepen understanding of how the global economy works - and why it does not work. Research is nearing completion on (a) increasing financial openness and national autonomy; (b) the characteristics of economic policy pursued in the Nordic countries and their responsiveness to changing conditions; (c) heterodox shocks and Latin American inflation; and (d) the institutions that structure the production process - "capital-labour relations" in the broadest sense of the term. A second set of questions currently being researched relate to (a) determinants of

investment and savings propensities and the role of finance, and (b) macro-economic theory in the presence of an informal sector. Preliminary work has already been completed in both these cases and substantive research activities have commenced.

Medium-term development strategy

73. The first stage of work relating to medium-term stabilization and adjustment policies was substantially completed with the preparation of growth exercises for most of the countries included in the study. These are being circulated among the country authors for internal refereeing and will subsequently be revised. The revised papers were presented and discussed at a research conference at Oslo in October. The Government of Norway has provided NKr 400,000 ($55,555) for the project through the University of Trondheim. SIDA will provide SKR 800,000 ($129,450). The Ford Foundation has agreed to provide an additional grant of $120,000 for the project.

The new trade theories and industrialization in developing countries

74. A selection of papers presented at a conference on "The New Trade Theories and Industrialization in Developing Countries", held in August 1988, has been revised and the final manuscript volume has been prepared for publication. The preparation of the overview paper on the basis of the papers and discussions at last year's conference on "Development and Technological Transformation in the Third World" is still to be completed.

Study groups of the United Nations University and the World Institute for Development Economics Research

75. Papers were commissioned for a "WIDER Annual Report on the World Economy" from eminent economists, and the first issue of the report will be published in December 1989.

Commodities in crisis

76. The research stage on this project is now reaching completion. The first draft of the book is ready and has been sent to reviewers for comment. This book reviews the current impasse in international commodity policy against the sharp deterioration in the real earnings of developing countries from commodities. Possible policy options for an effective international commodity strategy are examined.

Trade and industrialization reconsidered

77. This project has been approved in principle, but implementation is still awaiting the necessary funding. Part of the project is to be commenced in 1990 with financial support from SIDA of SKr 1.2 million ($181,000).

Other projects

78. Among other projects currently in progress are: (a) Correcting the United States deficit: the impact on the world economy and the developing countries; (b) Mineral-based industrialization strategies and international industrial co-operation; (c) Real wages and unemployment; and (d) The impact of commodity fluctuations on the economies of developed countries.

Medium-term reform and development in Socialist countries

79. This is a further development of the work completed last year, and involves studies by young scholars from China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The focus of the project was mainly on medium-term problems of economic reform in the socialist countries and the effectiveness of ongoing stabilization programmes. The studies highlight the complex nature of the problems faced in these countries and the relative inadequacy of policy responses in finding solutions to supply shortages, the increase in inflation and transitional constraints in the progress towards decentralization.

(c) Theme III: Economics of environment and development

80. This research area commenced this year and will have essentially three components: (a) the preparation of a set of authoritative studies on different aspects of the economics of environment and development; (b) the preparation of a text-book on the economics of environmental resources, written with an explicit eye on universities in less developed countries; and (c) the running of a series of summer schools on environmental economics for young university economics lecturers in developing countries. After an initial planning meeting of research advisers, the work programme and time schedules have been finalized and studies have been commissioned. These are expected to be completed and presented at a research conference scheduled for September 1990. SIDA will provide SKr 1,000,000 ($161,812) and UNDP $204,500 for this project.

Development and technological transformation in traditional societies - alternative approaches

81. Studies under the broad areas of "Ethnic conflict and collective violence" and "Systems of knowledge as systems of domination" are nearing conclusion. Draft versions of the papers were presented and discussed at a research conference at Karachi in early 1989. These are now being revised in the light of the conference discussions.

Other projects

82. The project entitled "Grassroots dynamics and directed development" is in progress, with the research monograph expected to be completed in December 1989.

(d) Theme IV: Overdevelopment and underdevelopment

83. This project focuses on questions relating to the development economics of very developed countries and will be organized around four themes: the development economics of very developed countries; institutions and the measurement of development; development indicators for developed countries; and models of development in international policy.

84. A new project on agricultural performance and agrarian relations in South Asia, with the objective of attempting a clear analysis of how agrarian relations affect agricultural production, will try to analyse the nature of this interaction and formulate the basis for an appropriate model of the agricultural sector relevant for the countries of South Asia that could be developed.

Programme area 3: Global life support systems

85. The United Nations University has, from its inception, been continuously involved in environmental problems because of growing concern over damage to the Earth's fragile environment and the increasing depletion of resources. The activities in projects under this programme area have focused on natural resources (including energy) and how they are produced, sustained and appropriately used.

(a) Highland-lowland interactive systems

86. Focusing on strategies for conserving resources for economically viable and sustainable development, this project continues to provide useful outputs. A conference on "Transformation of Mountain Environments: Regional Development and Sustainability; Consequences for Global Change" was held in Armenia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 1 to 5 October 1989 to discuss possible steps to promote sustainable development in the world's highland regions. The conference recommended, among other things: (a) collaboration with the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), UNESCO'S Man and the Biosphere Programme and the United Nations University's related programme on Human Dimensions of Global Change; and (b) establishment of mountain research and training centres/associations to improve scientific programmes and information exchange.

87. Four issues of the Mountain Research and Development journal have been published this year, and the University was involved in publishing, together with Routledge, a book entitled: The Himalayan Dilemma: Reconciling Development and Conservation.

(b) Human dimensions of global change

88. This major project aims to supplement efforts already under way to improve understanding of the world's physical systems, and is primarily concerned with the way in which environmental changes are influenced by human action. Following initial planning in 1988 by a project Steering Committee of representatives from UNU, the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (IFIAS), the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and UNESCO, selected areas of initial activities and the formulation of details of the Human Dimensions of Global Change (HDGCP) project activities were carried out in a series of workshops and meetings in the first year of the project.

89. A number of workshops in 1989 examined ecological restructuring of the economy, ecological orientation of economic policy, preventive environmental policy, clean technology and the sharing of global environmental costs. A workshop entitled "A Little Breathing Space: Carbon Dioxide Emission Reduction Strategies" was hosted by the Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at Budapest in April. It was jointly organized by the United Nations University, IFIAS and ISSC. The international group of 50 participants sought to agree on approaches and options, identify technological and economic potentials, propose concrete and implementable policies, and suggest processes and priority research towards achieving reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by the year 2005. Another workshop, entitled "Industrial Metabolism: Restructuring for Sustainable Development", was sponsored jointly by the United Nations University and IFIAS and held at the IFIAS Centre at Maastricht, the Netherlands, in October. The

international group of 22 participants sought to deal with some of the concerns related to industrial and technological restructuring in response to man-made environmental problems.

90. A University/WIDER planning meeting on "Environment and Energy Development Issues" was held at Helsinki in February to discuss specific research issues to be undertaken in the first phase of the project and the general outline of a textbook to be produced as part of the project. In June, an HDGCP/International Geographical Union (IGU) Study Group meeting on "Critical Zones in Global Environmental Change" was held in Moscow to discuss basic conceptual issues involved in the idea of "critical environmental zones" and the objectives and possible activities of the Study Group. An international workshop on "Understanding Global Environmental Change: the Contributions of Risk Analysis and Management" was held at Worcester (United States of America) in October to develop a possible research agenda on this topic. A meeting was held at Berlin in October on the "Human Dimension of Global Change in Germany" to discuss possible participation by German scholars and scientists. An international workshop on "International Law and Global Change" was held at The Hague (the Netherlands) in November to discuss a joint theoretical framework and format for a study on international environmental law.

(c) Effects of deforestation and land use on soil, hydrology, microclimate and productivity in the humid tropics

91. This project is now in its final phase, with the completion of the research activities in the Okomu Rain Forest of south-east Nigeria by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria. Editing is under way on scientific articles, guidelines for management of land resources in the humid tropics, and the two-volume book entitled Geophysiology of the Okomu Rain Forest. A set of five films was also prepared during the course of this project, one of which will be aired in part on CNN news in the United States of America.

(d) Dissemination of biogas technology

92. The manuscripts and videotapes reporting on this project have been completed. They include a consolidated description of the United Nations University project activities in Guyana and Jamaica, in which Chinese videotapes on local use of biogas digesters (with English voice-over) were shown in Guyana and Jamaica, and the technology successfully transplanted. Also included was a synthesis of the experience gained in implementing the project, and an evaluation of the effectiveness, impact and costs and benefits of the biogas dissemination project in the Caribbean region. One document and videotape set is devoted to providing guidelines for the design of cost-effective biogas technology dissemination programmes for low-income rural areas in developing countries aimed at international organizations, donor Governments and local planners and decision makers. The publications should appear in print in the course of 1990.

(e) Integrated rural energy systems

93. The aim of this project, which is coming to an end in 1989 is to integrate renewable energy sources and modern and traditional technologies in rural areas, taking into account characteristic local socio-cultural and environmental conditions. The following developments were achieved in 1989. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat has adopted the integrated rural energy systems approach in the development of a set of projects in Pakistan. Two publications have now been finalized: one, a syllabus for the advanced training on integrated rural energy systems, and the other, the proceedings of the "Solar Water Disinfection" workshop held in 1988. The latter is expected to be published in co-operation with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in early 1990.

94. Two issues of the Integrated Rural Energy Systems Newsletter also appeared during the year, and work on a handbook on integrated rural energy systems is continuing, with completion now expected in 1990.

(f) Publication

95. The University continues to publish the Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology (ASSET) with the Tata Energy Research Institute in India. The Japan Foundation for the United Nations University has provided ¥2,500,000 ($18,271) for this publication.

Programme area 4: Alternative rural-urban configurations

96. In the remaining few years of this century, it is estimated that there will be an increase of more than two billion people in the urban populations of developing nations, where 16 of the world's 20 largest cities will be also located. The vast majority of developing country Governments, therefore, see population distribution as a far more serious problem than population increase.

97. Most of the University's work in this area, while not intended to advocate particular solutions, is aimed at removing scientific uncertainties that obstruct the understanding of possible solutions. Many activities are new to this biennium and therefore still in the planning stage. Progress has been made in three out of the four projects described below:

(a) Technology and decentralized industrialization

98. Planning activities for this project were continued in 1989. This project grew out of the Food Energy Nexus (FEN) programme during the first medium-term perspective period. FEN helped identify the importance of alternative development strategies that could lead to both "industrialization without de-peasantization" and urbanization without the present high social and economic costs. The first meeting of the steering committee was held at The Hague, the Netherlands, in May, to design and prepare a full-fledged proposal of a comparative study. This study would involve the three largest countries of the third world - Brazil, India and China - complemented by an African partner, Zimbabwe. The final proposal will be submitted to IDRC of Canada to obtain the required financial support.

(b) Mega-cities: demography and management

99. The main activity under this project will be a conference on mega-city demographic and policy issues to be held in collaboration with the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat. Preparatory activities undertaken in 1989 included discussions with the staff of the Population Division on the agenda, participants and logistics of a seminar to be held in Tokyo in October 1990. The support of the Government of Japan is being solicited.

(c) Improving urban management policies

100. The workshop of this project was held in Honolulu in January, in co-operation with the East-West Centre Population Institute. The purpose of the workshop was to review the current state of the art regarding urban management policies and to identify critical areas for further in-depth study. Several consequences of rapid urbanization in developing countries were discussed, such as: (a) inadequate provision of, and access to, low-income housing and urban services and facilities; (b) weak resource mobilization and management capacities of urban governments; (c) ineffective information systems for urban management; and (d) the inability of the urban economy to generate sufficient employment and the consequent proliferation of informal-sector activities. A report of the workshop was issued, including summaries of papers and recommendations. A book is being prepared based on the papers presented at the workshop.

(d) Government decentralization and alternative rural-urban configurations

101. Preparations for this project will start in 1990, with organizing activities for the first workshop to be held at Barcelona, Spain, in 1991.

Programme area 5: Science, technology and society

102. Technological advances in fields such as micro-electronics and biotechnology can have profound implications for societies in developing countries. Frequently, however, such benefits either bypass these societies entirely or are imposed on them in inappropriate form. Relying on the extensive networks it has built up, the United Nations University seeks in the five projects in this area to investigate the broad cultural, social and economic implications of new technologies in different communities and to recognize their potential socio-cultural impact before they are put in place.

(a) High technology in Latin America 2000

103. The main progress in this project, concerned with a new generation of technologies and involving five Latin American countries, is embodied in the technical arrangements that have been made with Brazilian authorities for its implementation, and a regional planning meeting that took place at Brasilia at the end of November. The Japan Foundation for the United Nations University has provided a grant of ¥4,375,000 ($31,646) for this project.

(b) Science and technology policies for development

104. A series of consultations have been held with a possible funding source for the project. A meeting with project advisers was held in Paris in October to review planned activities. The meeting recommended that initial efforts should concentrate on producing a source book on science, technology and development that addresses the problems of developing nations. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and IDRC have expressed interest in supporting the book. It was also suggested that, where possible, training components should commence in 1990-1991.

(c) Technological capabilities in the Arab world in relation to meeting the basic needs of rural areas

105. A workshop was held at Cairo to analyse the results of the field surveys undertaken in Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan to measure the impact of technological services on rural populations. The final project report, comprising policy recommendations with a comparative perspective, is expected to be completed by January 1990. The Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) has provided a grant of $219,000 for this project.

(d) Human rights and scientific and technological development

106. A workshop of researchers was held at Utrecht, the Netherlands, in July, to establish a common framework for case-studies of technological impacts on human rights in Ethiopia, the Netherlands, Poland, Thailand and Venezuela. Revised research outlines have been drawn up for case-studies. A book on the relationship between human rights and scientific and technological development is expected to be published in 1990.

(e) Technological capacity and prospective in the third world: the case of Latin America

107. This project has produced two major works as its outcome. An extensive manuscript in Spanish on environmental development in Latin America has been received and is now under peer review. Another manuscript on research and development capacity in Latin America is expected by the end of 1989. IDRC has agreed to extend the deadline for the project to May 1990 in order to complete the manuscripts for publication.

Programme area 6: Food, nutrition and biotechnology

108. A priority of the University has always been work on the alleviation of hunger and malnutrition. To this end, studies involved not only nutrition and public health, but a wide variety of disciplines from agriculture and behavioural psychology. The work in this programme area, involving a broad range of projects, seeks to strengthen the scientific data base for research on nutrition-related issues, to analyse the social and economic effects of inadequate nutrition, to develop tools for the evaluation of nutrition policies and programmes, and to provide training in food science and nutrition.

(a) Nutrition and primary health care/rapid assessment procedures

109. This project, focusing on the rapid assessment procedures methodology, which was pioneered by the United Nations University and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with World Health Organization (WHO) endorsement, operates through participant observation and focused group discussions. It has proven to be very efficient at producing information quickly and cheaply and is fast becoming recognized as a valuable analytical tool. A preliminary version of a video describing rapid assessment procedures has been circulated for comments and suggestions in order to produce a final version, which will be available in November. Plans call for UNICEF to distribute the video to all of its field offices. A Spanish edition of rapid assessment procedures guidelines has been published, work is under way on a French edition and plans are being made for a Portuguese edition. The manuscript for the proposed RAP Training Manual is undergoing peer review. A workshop on "Rapid Assessment Procedures for Child Survival Programmes", sponsored by the Ford Foundation, was held in July at Cairo for participants from North Africa and the Middle East. A pre-workshop symposium in June discussed studies on the use of social science methodology in Egypt, including the rapid assessment procedures approach, that had been commissioned by UNICEF.

110. The rapid assessment procedures approach is now being used by a number of organizations, including UNICEF, the Save the Children Fund, and Foster Parents Plan International. Rapid assessment procedures guidelines are now being adapted to evaluate the effectiveness of programmes for the prevention of AIDS. A draft document for the adoption of rapid assessment procedures guidelines for nutritional and health studies of the elderly has been prepared and was discussed at the XIV International Congress of Nutrition at Seoul in August.

111. The proceedings of the 1988 United Nations University workshop on the "Evaluation of Programmes of Nutrition and Primary Health Care" in Zagreb (Yugoslavia) are being edited for publication. Papers from the 1988 University-sponsored Symposium on Anthropological Methodologies for the Assessment of Programmes of Nutrition and Primary Health Care are being edited for a special supplement of the Food and Nutrition Bulletin.

(b) International Food Data Systems

112. An INFOODS workshop on objectives and activities of INFOODS was held in connection with the XIV International Congress of Nutrition at Seoul in August. A paper describing recent progress and development in INFOODS was presented at a meeting of EUROFOODS in Sweden. The third edition of Directory of Food Composition Data Bases is expected to appear at the end of 1989 or in early 1990.

113. The following publications appeared in 1989:

Identification of Food Components for INFOODS Data Interchange Research, by J. C. Klensin, D. Feskanich, V. Lin, A. S. Truswell and D. A. T. Southgate.

Research Methods in Nutritional Anthropology, edited by G. H. Pelto, A. J. Pelto, and E. Messer.

Positive Deviance in Child Nutrition, by M. Zeitlin, H. Ghassemi, and M. Mansour.

(c) International Food Intake Directory

114. Under the project, reasonably complete data of dietary intake for the past 40 years has been obtained from 13 countries. Provisional arrangements to complete data collection have been made with 25 other countries from which partial data has already been obtained. The data is being computerized and will be used, inter alia, for facilitating comparative epidemological studies of relationships between diet and chronic diseases.

(d) International Dietary Energy Consultative Group

115. The group produced its first newsletter in March. A workshop on "Activity, Energy Expenditure and Energy Requirements of Infants and Children" is planned at Harvard University in November. The newly established IDECG Advisory Committee will hold its first meeting during the planned workshop.

(e) Other activities

116. The computerized "Directory of Anthropologists Concerned with Food and Nutrition" is in the process of being updated. A new edition will be issued in early 1990.

117. A report on the University-sponsored project on the effect of iron deficiency on the cognitive performance of 2,000 Thai schoolchildren appeared in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition. The results show a significant correlation between cognitive performance and iron status. The preparation of monographs based on University-sponsored iron status studies in Egypt and Indonesia is now in progress.

(f) Regional Food and Nutrition Project in Africa, of the Association of African Universities and the United Nations University

118. The first phase of this project will come to an end in 1990. It is financed by counterpart funds of ECU 1.5 million ($1.6 million) through the Association of African Universities (AAU).

119. A meeting of the directors of institutions participating in the project took place at Abidjan in June to exchange information on the progress of project activities and to discuss matters related to the implementation of the project. A six-week training workshop on the development of high protein-energy foods from grain legume sources was organized in Ghana from 25 September to 4 November in collaboration with the University of Ghana and the Food Research Institute in Accra. The workshop was attended by 10 participants from Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. A two-week workshop on research planning and management for directors of food and nutrition institutions in selected African countries was held at Douala, Cameroon from 20 November to 2 December. A meeting of the Project Management Group, which took place at Accra on 17 November, reviewed the progress of the project and had preliminary discussion on a funding proposal developed by the project co-ordinator for the second phase of the project.

(f) Brucellosis research

120. Scientists in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru are continuing research on this disease with the support of the United Nations University. Information is exchanged through a computer network, EIES, partly financed by IDRC. A less expensive electronic mail network, BITNET, is now being sought, with the help of Carleton University at Ottawa, to reduce costs considerably and extend the network.

121. Editing has now been completed on symposium papers from the 1988 symposium and workshop on brucellosis, held at Buenos Aires. The manuscript is now undergoing extensive peer review prior to publication.

122. In accordance with the decision of the BIOLAC Scientific Advisory Committee, the work of the United Nations University brucellosis research network will be incorporated into the work and budget of BIOLAC.

(g) Publication

123. Food and Nutrition Bulletin (issued quarterly). The Japan Foundation for the United Nations University has provided a grant of ¥3,125,000 ($21,853) for this publication.

Programme area 7: Human and social development

124. This area focuses on the positive and negative aspects on societies of new economic patterns. The projects under this area address questions concerning inequitable resource allocations, poverty of marginal populations, and survival strategies of households in changing societies. The potential policy relevance of the work ranges from family planning, nutrition and health concerns to employment, household production systems and education.

(a) Gender, society and change

125. This project has analysed changing relationships between members of the household during their life course and interactions of households with major historical and socio-economic transitions taking place in societies of developing countries. It has produced manuscripts for publication and videotapes. The project has also conducted a training course from April to October for fellows from India, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela at the Centro de Estudios sobre Desarollo Económico (CEDE), Universidad de los Andes, Colombia. A follow-up research project was also carried out on "Education, Women's Work and Fertility in Colombia" at CEDE, using the data collected for the Household, Gender and Age project during the first medium-term perspective period. The Government of Italy has provided a grant of $51,982 for this project.

(b) Differential impact on the development of women

126. Using women's work and family strategies as a distinguishing variable among types of families, this project examined how the development process affects women's employment opportunities and decisions in the context of their families' overall strategies for survival and upward mobility. The project created a network of about 35 researchers in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. Most of the year's activities have concentrated on preparations of manuscripts for publication in two volumes. The Ford Foundation has provided $20,000 for this project.

(c) Inter-generational dynamics of social change: social support systems in transition

127. This comparative research project has been investigating the changing formal and informal social support systems in seven developing countries (Brazil, Egypt, India, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Zimbabwe). Its primary aim has been to identify changing support and welfare resources available in relation to growing demand.

128. Following the second workshop in Singapore, in June 1988, extensive revision of country reports has been taking place in each of the countries being researched. Visits were made to the three research sites - Mogra (India), Meit-Okba (Egypt) and Musami (Zimbabwe) - to provide direction for the research teams in the completion of their work.

129. The comparative synthesis work (search and compilation of country reference material) and comparative statistical data analysis commenced in 1989. Some preliminary findings of the project were presented at a symposium on "Social Support Systems in Transition" at the XIV International Congress of Gerontology of the International Association of Gerontology in June, at Acapulco, Mexico.

130. The publication of seven country monographs and a comparative volume are expected as an outcome of this project.

Programme area 8: Global learning and informatics

131. The basic premise of this area is derived from "global learning", a concept that implies the enhancing of the learning capacity of societies to cope with today's multi-faceted, interdependent world. The activities in this area are concerned with the impact of modern technological advances involved in what is generally termed "the information revolution".

132. An increasingly important aspect of the study is the growing demand on the overstretched resources of higher education systems, especially in developing countries. This has led to a greater awareness of the need for non-conventional systems of learning, including distance learning, through the use of modern information and communications technologies.

(a) Distance learning

133. The International Centre for Distance Learning (ICDL) (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), which was financed in part by the University until the end of 1989, continued and enhanced its principal activities, namely: (a) maintaining and expanding the collection of literature on distance education; (b) maintaining and expanding the computerized literature data base that acts as a catalogue of the Centre's collection; (c) producing and distributing world-wide a quarterly new accessions list; (d) building up and maintaining the new institutional data base; and (e) operating a world-wide information service based on the information and documentation resources of the Centre. To enhance ICDL's information and documentation resources and services, and with additional funding by UNESCO, a hard copy version of the content of the institutional data base was provided to UNESCO in May for publication and distribution to countries that are still unable to directly access the data base.

134. Plans call for ICDL to continue with other sources of funding. The expansion of the ICDL and the extension of its networking activities will provide additional opportunities for co-operation with the United Nations University in its dissemination of information programmes.

(b) Mastering microprocessor technology

135. 1989 was a period of review of microprocessor technology and informatics activities, and a number of consultative meetings and workshops were held: "Microcomputers in Science and Mathematics", Addis Ababa (January); "Scientific Instrumentation", Lima (February); and "United Nations University Micros Project in South-East Asia", Kathmandu (February/March).

136. Following these meetings, the United Nations University Microprocessor Monitoring Group met at the United Nations University Centre in April and made the following recommendations concerning the future activities under the second medium-term perspective: (a) continue work in "intelligent" microprocessor-controlled instrumentation; (b) strengthen research in informatics related to efficiency improvements in the design and management of complex, man-made systems; and (c) promote post-graduate level training in informatics and microprocessor technology.

137. In addition, consultations were held with other international organizations with a view to collaboration and information exchange. a number of important projects continued throughout 1989. In Africa, a microprocessor college was organized at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission at Accra in January, in co-operation with the University of Cape Coast and the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation. Post-graduate training in micro-informatics has continued at the University of Yaoundé, Cameroon, with counterpart support from the Institut national de recherche en informatique et en automatique (INRIA), France. Projects in the field of microprocessor technology application have also been initiated in Addis Ababa with the support of a grant of ¥4,600,000 ($34,586) from the Japan Foundation for the United Nations University.

138. The United Nations University-Trinity College, Dublin Informatics Project was concluded at the end of the year, with the continuing financial support from the Government of Ireland. A proposal was submitted to the Irish Government for the

funding of a new project that will continue and expand the activities already initiated.

139. Work during the year at the Trieste Microprocessor Laboratory was marked by a number of successes, including the design of a signalling handler chip. Also, a report on a new frame-based Logi Trail expert system is expected to be published soon. A paper describing medical applications of the regional expert systems project will be presented at the International Medinfo Conference to be held in China in 1990. A user's guide for the DISTRESS expert system has been developed and presented at the International Conference on Expert Systems at Kathmandu.

140. The UNU-Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) joint project in Malaysia on the use of computers in teaching has come to an end. Course materials and guides have been prepared and tested at selected schools in that country and plans are under way to continue the activities of the project.

141. The following ongoing training activities also took place: (a) Fifth College on Microprocessors: Technology and Application in Physics (October); (b) Second Workshop on Telematics (November); and (c) Course in Basic VLSDI Design (November).

142. The Government of Italy is considering an additional grant for this project.

Fellowships and training

143. During 1989, 40 more United Nations University fellows completed their training, bringing to 988 the total trained by the University under the regular fellowship programme since 1976. In addition, the University has sponsored other training activities involving some 700 short-term trainees. Fifty-one regular fellows commenced their training in 1989, as follows: 8 at the United Nations University geothermal training programme of the National Energy Authority, Iceland; 5 in renewable sources of energy at the Indian Institute of Technology, India; 8 in household, gender and age issues at the Universidad de los Andes in Colombia; 9 in remote-sensing technology at the Institute de Pesquisas Especiais in Brazil; 5 in development strategies of Amazon areas at the Universidade Federal do Para in Brazil; and 16 in various areas of technology at other institutions. Training activities also took place in a variety of fields, including microprocessors, telematics and food technology.

144. Efforts have been made to implement fellowships under cost-sharing arrangements in order to augment the overall resources for the United Nations University fellowship programme. As a result, some general agreements of co-operation have been concluded between the University and a number of national and international institutions, which have agreed to support all the costs of training, while the University bears the expenses of international travel and medical insurance for fellows. Efforts will continue to enter into cost-sharing agreements with more institutions.

145. The United Nations University has also succeeded in raising additional funds for support of fellowships. The Government of Italy has provided full support for the household, gender and age programme in Colombia, and the Government of Iceland has made a counterpart contribution to the geothermal training programme in Iceland. The Japan Foundation for the United Nations University has provided ¥6,500,000 ($48,294) in support fellowships in the areas of food and nutrition.

The remainder of the funds from the Government of Ireland in supp rt of the United Nations University/Trinity College Informatics Project have been used in 1989 to follow up the activities of former United Nations University fellows in their respective countries.

146. In addition to awarding fellowships, the University has been carrying out training for scientists from developing countries in various other ways, as explained under the individual programmes. Among these are: (a) a 20-day workshop on microprocessor technology in Ghana; (b) a training workshop on the application of the rapid assessment procedures methodology at Cairo; and (c) a workshop on the United Nations University's International Food Data Systems at Seoul.

147. The University has also continued its series of global seminars in Japan for graduate students, which in 1989 focused on the theme "Technological Development and Human Welfare in the Changing World System", with participation of some 100 students and 15 lecturers both from Japan and abroad. This annual seminar has been organized since 1985 in co-operation with seven Japanese universities that share a common interest in the interdisciplinary study of international affairs. The Japan Foundation for the United Nations University has continued to make a contribution of ¥2,000,000 ($13,986) for this activity.

Dissemination

148. Dissemination of knowledge is one of the three primary tasks under the University's Charter. After 14 years of operation, this sector has also become a primary focus of activity in order to ensure that the knowledge and critical thinking emerging from the University's research will have as broad as possible an impact, or multiplier effect, especially for the United Nations system and the international academic community.

149. Dissemination includes chiefly academic publishing, library facilities, seminars, conferences and other types of scientific and scholarly meetings. The University is now concentrating on integrating these various aspects of dissemination into a more coherent framework. To this end, the University has completed investigation of the feasibility of establishing a University journal as a forum for scientific and scholarly dialogue between the University and its collaborators and the world-wide academic community.

150. In order to enhance its academic publishing activities, the University has also completed a feasibility study on the possible establishment of a full-fledged United Nations University press, to be based on the existing publishing set-up that has been in operation for almost 12 years. The United Nations University press would help accommodate the increased output expected from the growing number of research and training centres.

151. Academic publishing, the University's principal means of disseminating the results of its research programme and other activities, continued to grow throughout the year, both in quality and quantity. The number of titles was increased and the mechanism for approving, producing and distributing books improved. Because of the length of time needed to produce a book from basic research material most of the University's titles published in 1989 were from research work completed in the first medium-term perspective. The University has published about one half of its output under its own imprint and the rest with

well-known commercial publishers (for a complete list of titles published in 1989, see annex II).

152. As part of its dissemination programme, the University continues to provide relevant information about the University to prospective donors and collaborators. Work in Progress, the University's main information vehicle, reports on ongoing research work and serves as a forum for new ideas about areas of work in which the University is interested. The publication attracts the attention of specialists and non-specialists interested in material about the University's activities, and continues to be used as supplementary classroom reading material.

153. The United Nations University Library continues to serve the bibliographical needs of the University through a range of services, including the acquisition and circulation of books and journals, and the maintenance of the library catalogue data base.

V. FINANCE AND FUND-RAISING

A. Finance

154. As the University is financed entirely by voluntary contributions from Governments and other sources, it is a continuous challenge to the University to mobilize the necessary financial resources required for its programmatic activities and institutional development. The University's main income is derived from the investment of its Endowment Fund. As at 31 December 1989, the University had received $169.86 million in actual payments to the Endowment Fund.

155. The Council has decided on two important measures to protect the Endowment Fund from further erosion and to maximize the yield. The first is to reinvest a portion of the interest income each year in the Endowment Fund; the second is to establish an independently managed portfolio that would provide a greater degree of flexibility for investments in the international financial markets. The Rector, the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Budget have met with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to discuss this matter within the terms of article IX of the Charter of the United Nations University.

156. The University has also continued its fund-raising efforts, taken further cost-saving measures and is in the process of restructuring the University Centre, in order to augment its overall resources.

B. Fund-raising

157. During the year, the Rector and other senior staff undertook fund-raising missions to the following countries: Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Macau, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela.

158. The University has in particular been successful in mobilizing counterpart support for training in terms of cost-sharing arrangements whereby various countries and training institutions cover the local costs and the University covers the international travel and related costs of the fellowships. The University has also been able to mobilize additional specific programme contributions, which have augmented its overall resources.

159. As at 31 December 1989, pledges to the University's Endowment and Operating Funds from 47 countries totalled $210.51 million, of which $189.28 million had been received. During 1989, the following 18 Governments pledged and/or contributed a total of $20.54 million to the University: Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany (State of Baden-Württemberg), Egypt, Finland, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Macau, Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain (Catalunya/Barcelona), Sweden, Switzerland and Zambia.

ANNEX I

Members of the Council of the United Nations University

Appointed members

Dr. Justin Thorens, Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; President, International Association of Universities, Paris; and former Rector, University of Geneva (Chairman of the Council)

Dr. Mary F. Berry, Geraldine R. Segal Professor of American Social Thought, University of Pennsylvania; former Professor of History and Law, Howard University, Washington, DC; Member, United States Commission on Civil Rights; former United States Assistant Secretary for Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and former Chancellor, University of Colorado at Boulder, United States of America

Father Alfonso Borrero, Executive Director, Association of Colombian Universities; former Rector, Universidad Javeriana; and former President, National Council of Rectors of the Colombian Association of Universities, Bogota (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on Statutes, Rules and Guidelines)

Dr. Umberto Colombo, Chairman, Italian National Agency for atomic and Alternative Energy Sources (ENEA), Rome (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development)

Ambassador Kuniyoshi Date, former Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Iraq and to the Federative Republic of Brazil; and former Managing Director, Japan Foundation, Tokyo

Dr. Claude Frejacques, Professor and former Chairman, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; Member, Académie des Sciences; former Chairman, Délégation à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique; former Director, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique; and former Professor, Ecole Polytechnique, Paris

Dr. Keith B. Griffin, Professor and Chairman, Department of Economics, University of California (Riverside), United States of America; and former President, Magdalen College, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on Finance and Budget)

Dr. Sippanondha Ketudat, President, National Petro-Chemical Corporation, Ltd.; Senator, National Legislative Assembly; former Minister of Education, Bangkok; former Member, Governing Board of UNESCO's International Institute for Educational Planning; and former Professor of Physics, Chulalongkorn University

Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Professor, University of Dakar; Researcher, Cheik Anta Diop Institute, University of Dakar, Dakar; and former Member, Executive Board of UNITAR

Father Felipe E. MacGregor, Rector, El Colegio de la Inmaculada; President, Comisión Académica de la Universidad del Pacifico; Rector Emeritus, Pontificía Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima; former Member, Governing Board of the International Association of Universities; and former Member of the United Nations University Council (1977-1983)

Dr. Lucille Mair, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, Kingston; former Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations; former Secretary-General of the 1984 International Conference on the Question of Palestine and of the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women; and former Director of Public Information of Jamaica

Dr. Abdel Salam Majali, Advisor to His Majesty the King and Director-General, National Medical Institute; former President, University of Jordan and Professor, College of Medicine of the University; former Minister of Health; of Education; and of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, Amman; and former Member of the United Nations University Council (1977-1983)

Professor Lydia Makhubu, Vice-Chancellor of and Professor of Chemistry, University of Swaziland; President, Royal Swaziland Society of Science and Technology; Chairman, Government of Swaziland's Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology, Kwaluseni, Swaziland; Member, United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development; and Fellow, African Academy of Sciences

Dr. Vladlen A. Martynov, Director, Institute of World Economy and International Relations; and Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow

Professor Candido Mendes de Almeida, President, International Social Science Council, and Sociedade Brasileira de Instruçao, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Professor Fatima Mernissi, Professor and Researcher, Institut Universitaire de la Recherche Scientifique, Université Mohammed V, Rabat

Professor M. G. K. Menon, Minister of State for Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology; former Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister of India; Member, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi (Vice-Chairman)

Dr. Martha Mvungi, Secretary-General, National Commission of UNESCO and Senior Lecturer, Department of Education, University of Dar es Salaam (Vice-Chairman)

Dr. Rafael Portaencasa, Rector, Polytechnical University of Madrid and Full Professor, Faculty of Informatics of the University; President, Council of Spanish Rectors; and Member, Spanish University Council, Madrid

Professor Mihaly Simai, Director, Institute for World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Professor and Director of Graduate Studies, Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, Budapest (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on the Report of the Council)

Professor Rehman Sobhan, Director-General, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies; formerly Member, Bangladesh Planning Commission, Professor of Economics, Dhaka University and Member, United Nations Committee for Development Planning, Dhaka

Professor Raimo Vayrynen, International Relations, University of Helsinki; former Secretary-General, International Peace Research Association; and former Director, Tampere Peace Research Institute

Professor Josephine Guidy-Wandja, Professor of Mathematics, Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire and of Recherche Opérationelle, Ecole Nationale d'Administration, Abidjan

Professor Yao Erxin, Assistant Director, Department of International Co-operation, State Science and Technology Commission, Beijing; Member, Technical Advisory Committee of the Asia and Pacific Center for Technology Transfer of China National Committee for UNESCO; and Advisor to the Chinese Governor to the International Atomic Energy Agency

Rector

Professor Heitor Gurgulino de Souza

Ex officio Members

Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, United States of America

Dr. Federico Mayor, Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris

Dr. Michel Doo Kingué, Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, New York, United States of America

ANNEX II

List of publications of the United Nations University, January-December 1989

Books

Adjustment or Delinking? The African Experience, edited by Azzam Mahjoub (Studies in African Political Economy); published with Zed Books, United Kingdom.

African Agriculture: The Critical Choices, edited by Hamid Ait Amara and Bernard Founou-Tchuigoua (Studies in African Political Economy); published with Zed Books, United Kingdom.

L'Agriculture africaine en crise: dans ses rapports avec l'Etat, l'industrialisation et la paysannerie, edited by Hamid Ait Amara and Bernard Founou-Tchuigoua (Studies in African Political Economy); published with Editions L'Harmattan, France.

The Challenge in South Asia: Development, Democracy, and Regional Co-operation, edited by Ponna Wignaraja and Akmal Hussain; published with Sage Publications, India.

La Coopéracion arabo-africaine, by Charbel Zarour (Studies in African Political Economy); published with Editions L'Harmattan, France.

La Coopéracion arabo-senégalaise, by Charbel Zarour (Studies in African Political Economy); published with Editions L'Harmattan, France.

El Estado en América Latina: Teoría y Práctica, edited by Pablo González Casanova.

Ethnicity and Nation-building in the Pacific, edited by Michael C. Howard.

La Faillite du développement en Afrique et dans le tiers-monde: une analyse politique, by Samir Amin (Studies in African Political Economy); published with Editions L'Harmattan, France.

The Himalayan Dilemma: Reconciling Development and Conservation, by Jack D. Ives and Bruno Messerli; published with Routledge, United Kingdom.

In Fairness to Future Generations: International Law, Common Patrimony, and Intergenerational Equity, by Edith Brown Weiss; published with Transnational Publishers, United States of America.

International Crisis and Regional Conflict (in Japanese), translated and edited by Kinhide Mushakoji and Tatsuo Urano (Conflict and Peace in the Global Context, Volume 3); published with Kokusai Shoin, Japan.

The Mediterranean: Between Autonomy and Dependency, by Faysal Yachir (Studies in African Political Economy); published with Zed Books, United Kingdom.

Militarization and Security in the Middle East: Its Impact on Development and Democracy, by Amin Hewedy; published with Pinter Publishers, United Kingdom.

Modernization and Revolution in Mexico: A Comparative Approach, edited by Omar Martínez Legorreta (Series on Social Transformation).

Los Movimientos Populares en América Latina, edited by Daniel Camacho and Rafael Menjívar; published with Siglo Veintiuno Editores, Mexico.

The New Détente: Rethinking East-West Relations, edited by Mary Kaldor, Gerard Holden and Richard Falk; published with Verso, United Kingdom.

Peace and Security in the Regional Framework (in Japanese), translated and edited by Kinhide Mushakoji and Tatsuo Urano (Conflict and Peace in the Global Context, Volume 2); published with Kokusai Shoin, Japan.

The Political Economy of Fiscal Policy, edited by Miguel Urrutia, Shinichi Ichimura and Setsuko Yukawa.

Positive Deviance in Child Nutrition: With Emphasis on Psychosocial and Behavioural Aspects and Implications for Development, by Marian Zeitlin, Hossein Ghassemi and Mohamed Mansour.

Regional Conflict and Peace (in Japanese), translated and edited by Kinhide Mushakoji and Tatsuo Urano (Conflict and Peace in the Global Context, Volume 1); published with Kokusai Shoin, Japan.

Research Methods in Nutritional Anthropology, edited by Gretel H. Pelto, Pertti J. Pelto and Ellen Messer.

Los sistemas políticos en América Latina, edited by Lorenzo Meyer and José Luis Reyna; published with Siglo Veintiuno Editores, Mexico.

Urban Crime: Global Trends and Policies, edited by Hernando Gomez Buendia.

The Warsaw Pact: Soviet Security and Bloc Politics, by Gerard Holden; published with Basil Blackwell, United Kingdom.

Journals

Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology (ASSET), vol. 9, Nos. 3-8, vol. 10, Nos. 1-2; published with the Tata Energy Research Institute, India.

Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 11, Nos. 1-4.

Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, vol. 2, Nos. 1-4; published with Academic Press; United States of America.

Mountain Research and Development, vol. 9, Nos. 1-4; published with the International Mountain Society; United States of America.

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